

Force initiative. It will enable the Army to meet the greater training throughput requirement that will result from the increased size of the Army. All existing adequate facilities are being fully utilized to support current operations as well as Army Modularity and Global Defense Posture Realignment (GDPR) initiatives. If this project is not provided, there will not be sufficient adequate dining facilities to support the training requirement as a result of the Grow the Force initiative. All physical security measures and antiterrorism protection measures are included. The Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations and Housing) certifies that this project has been considered for joint use potential. Full budget documentation is a part of the President's Fiscal Year 2009 Department of Defense budget request.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. TODD TIAHRT

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 29, 2008

Mr. TIAHRT. Madam Speaker, I submit the following:

H.R. 6599, the Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act; 2009, contains \$6,800,000 for MXG Consolidation and Forward Logistic Center, Phase 2 in the Air Force, Military Construction account.

This project is for McConnell Air Force Base located at 57837 Coffeyville St., Kansas, 67221.

The funds will help complete phase two of the Maintenance Group (MXG) Consolidation and Forward Logistics Center that will streamline many different facilities into one maintenance facility, resulting in improved military operations and saving taxpayer dollars by reducing operations and maintenance spending.

No matching funds are required for this military construction project.

TRIBUTE TO FATHER PAUL TIPTON

HON. JAMES P. McGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 29, 2008

Mr. McGOVERN. Madam Speaker, on May 25, my friend, Father Paul Tipton, passed away. He was an incredible man with an irreverent sense of humor who accomplished great things.

I first met Father Tipton in 1989. He was the President of the Association of Jesuit Colleges and Universities and I was a staffer for Congressman Joe Moakley (D-MA). On November 16th of that year, six Jesuit priests, their housekeeper and her daughter were murdered by members of the U.S.-backed Salvadoran Armed Forces. A cover-up ensued and there was a strong sense that the truth would never be known.

Father Tipton organized the Jesuit community in the United States—including all the Jesuit college and university Presidents—to put pressure on the U.S. and Salvadoran governments and demand truth and justice in this tragic case. He worked closely with Congressman Moakley, who headed a special task

force that was established to investigate these crimes. His no-nonsense style and his tough talk earned him the nickname "Father John Wayne." He wouldn't give up—and ultimately he helped find the truth.

Father Tipton dedicated his life to helping people and making the world a better place. In addition to his work in El Salvador, he was a champion for education and making sure that everyone who wanted an education could afford to get one. He was a great man and a great friend. I miss him.

Madam Speaker, I would like to ask unanimous consent to insert Father Tipton's obituary, which appeared in the Washington Post on Sunday, June 1, 2008, into the RECORD.

[From the Washington Post, June 1, 2008]

PAUL TIPTON; EXPOSED JESUIT DEATHS IN EL SALVADOR

(By Patricia Sullivan)

Paul Smallwood Tipton, 69, who, while president of the Association of Jesuit Colleges and Universities helped expose the assassination of six Catholic priests, their housekeeper and her daughter by the Salvadoran army, died of cancer May 25 at Georgetown University Hospital. He lived in the District and Lusby.

Rev. Tipton had just started at the association when he received a call telling him that the sole witness to the Nov. 16, 1989, murders of six Jesuits and two women at Central American University in San Salvador was detained and interrogated by Salvadoran officials, the U.S. State Department and the FBI. He flew from Washington to Miami and took custody of Luisa Cerna, the housekeeper and her husband.

He became active in the case, writing letters that accused the U.S. ambassador of attempting to discredit her.

"The reason we Jesuits in the United States are very angry is that the mistreatment of the Cernas effectively has neutralized the only witness who has come forward, and it means probably no other witness will come forward," he told the New York Times at the time. "This particular institution is a voice for peace and justice, and pursuing the people who pulled the triggers is a very personal matter for us."

Rev. Tipton later made several trips to El Salvador with U.S. Rep. Joe Moakley, the Massachusetts Democrat who led the congressional task force investigating the killings. The revelations led to a cut in U.S. foreign aid to the Salvadoran government, resolution of the country's civil war and election of a new government.

Rev. Tipton was born in Birmingham Ala., and began studying to be a Jesuit priest in 1958. He attended the University of Virginia and graduated from Spring Hill College in Mobile, Ala. He taught at an El Paso high school, while attending graduate school at the University of Texas at El Paso.

In 1968, he joined the staff of U.S. Rep. Richard C. White (D-Tex.) and did further graduate work in theological studies at Woodstock College in Maryland, Union Theological Seminary in New York and Catholic University. He was ordained a Jesuit priest in 1971 in New Orleans.

The following year, he was named the president of Spring Hill College, where he worked for 17 years. While there, he and a crew of students raced a 40 foot sloop, "Holy Smoke," in a 180-mile overnight trip in the Gulf of Mexico in 1983. Halfway through the race, an intense storm with near-hurricane strength winds generated 20-foot waves. Rev. Tipton and his crew headed home but almost a third of the 29 boats had major problems. The Coast Guard responded to three Mayday calls and one sailor drowned.

Rev. Tipton, who was chairman of the off-shore committee of the Gulf Yachting Association, which had sponsored the race, found two of the missing crews the next day on a barrier island according to a contemporaneous article in the New York Times.

He worked at the association of Jesuit Colleges and Universities in Washington from 1989 until 1996, overseeing the legislative activities of the 28 Jesuit postsecondary schools in the United States.

When Georgetown Visitation Preparatory School caught fire July 8, 1993, Rev. Tipton helped lead nuns out of their monastery into the courtyard, then joined other priests in rescuing priceless vestments, chalices, and paintings. With a friend, Davis Feickert, he removed a massive 1821 painting of Jesus, Mary and Martha in prayer, donated to the Sisters of Visitation by Charles X of France.

By 1996, when he became president of Jacksonville University in Florida, Rev. Tipton had left the Jesuits and become a diocesan priest. He returned to Washington in 2000, working as a counselor to the secretary of labor. In 2001, he started the Provident Consulting Group to provide services to non-profit and faith-based organizations a group he ran until his death.

In 2003, he became president of St. Mary's Ryken High School, a Catholic college preparatory school in Leonardtown, where for the next two years he developed a long-range financial plan, recrafted the mission statement and increased annual giving by 100 percent.

He was a member of numerous education and civic boards.

He had no immediate family survivors.

H.R. 6340, "CHARLES L. BRIEANT, JR. FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE"

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 29, 2008

Mr. OBERSTAR. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 6340, a bill to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse in White Plains, New York, as the "Charles L. Brieant, Jr. Federal Building and United States Courthouse". I commend the gentlewoman from New York, Ms. LOWEY, for her steadfast actions to ensure that this bipartisan bill received timely consideration.

Judge Brieant was an eminent jurist who recently died at the age of 85. He maintained a full docket until he moved to senior status in 2007. Judge Charles Brieant, Jr. was born in 1923 in Ossining, New York, and served in his hometown during his entire professional career. He graduated from Columbia University and Columbia Law School.

He began his public service practicing in White Plains, New York, while serving as water commissioner for the town of Ossining, New York. Judge Brieant was elected Ossining town justice in 1952 before serving as village attorney for Briarcliff Manor, New York.

From 1960 through 1963, he served as town supervisor for Ossining. He also served in the New York legislature in 1970 and 1971. In 1971, President Richard M. Nixon nominated Judge Brieant to serve on the District Court for the Southern District of New York. He served as Chief Judge for the Southern District of New York from 1986 to 1993. Last year, Judge Brieant took senior status.